

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. XIII.

QU'APPELLE STATION, N. W. T., THURSDAY, OCT. 6, 1898.

No. 51

A COMPLETE SUPPLY



Everything in Drugs, Patent Medicines, Stationery, Jewellery and Fancy Goods on hand for the winter.

All kinds of Toilet Preparations at THE QU'APPELLE DRUG & STATIONERY CO.'S STORE.

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W. HENDERSON, M.D.C.M., Graduate of McGill University, Licentiate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, N.W.T. Office at home.

BUSINESS CARDS.

The Leland Hotel,
QU'APPELLE STATION, ASSA.

The most popular house in the west. Modern conveniences. Home comforts. First-class cuisine. Choice liquors and cigars. Good sample rooms for commercial travellers. Convenient to railway. Headquarters for stage to Fort Qu'Appelle. THOS. BLACKWELL, Prop.

The Queen's Hotel.

Thos. Hilliard, Prop. First-class accommodation for guests. Table supplied with the best in the market. Fine sample rooms for commercial travellers. Choice brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Porter meets all trains. Rates \$1 per day.

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Fresh fruits according to season. General line of Groceries, Evaporated and dried apples. All kinds of candies. Scribbling books, pencils, slates, etc., at

Mrs. E. Ambler's.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE ON TRAINS AT QU'APPELLE 50

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

HAVING enlarged our premises this season, which gives us a floor depth of eighty-five feet, we can now show the largest stock and finest assortment of furniture ever exhibited in the town of Qu'Appelle Station. We can suit the most fastidious; or the new beginner, with a cheap outfit.

Wedding and Holiday Presents a Specialty.

Church and School Furniture of the Newest Designs

PRICES RIGHT!

We are always pleased to show customers through our stock.

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We carry the largest and best assorted stock of General Merchandise in the Northwest. Before purchasing goods in any line, do not fail to procure our prices, as we can save you money.

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Chopper for grinding feed stuff. Full supply always on hand at CREAMER & GRAY'S, QU'APPELLE STATION.

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Qu'Appelle Valley Hotel THE ONLY LICENSED HOUSE AT FORT QU'APPELLE.

A full line of the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, Ales, etc., is kept at the bar for the convenience of the public and visitors.

Parties seeking HEALTH OR RECREATION find the QU'APPELLE LAKES just the locality to meet their requirements, as well as a SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

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ALL WORK. None but first class. Hotel and family laundry at special rates.

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Agencies in all the leading towns of the North-West.

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GENERAL BLACKSMITH. Horseshoeing and all repairs done on shortest notice. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

QU'APPELLE STATION, ASSA.

MEETINGS

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of South Qu'Appelle meets the first Monday of each month. The Secretary Treasurer will be in the office to attend to business every Saturday, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Applications for Transient Traders' Licenses, to Rent the Town Hall, and for Interments in the Cemetery, must be made to J.A. Lidgate, J. C. STARR, Sec.-Treas.

Qu'Appelle Lodge, A. F. & A. M., G. R. M., meets in the Masonic Hall, Qu'Appelle Stn., on Tuesday's, on or before full moon. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. J. P. JONES, W.M. F. BELL, Sec.

THOROUGHbred STOCK.

Since the country of the west has begun to make rapid advancement, a great drawback has been experienced in the class of stock kept and raised. Our agricultural fairs have been very successful in opening people's minds to the poor stock in the Territories, and if they result in bettering the stock they have accomplished their aim. In another column will be found an advertisement by the Territorial government advising farmers of an arrangement that has been made by them whereby the stock may be imported. We would advise our readers to consider the matter and make an effort to better the stock found in such large numbers here. Below we give a memo. of the efforts made in this direction for the additional information of those that are not acquainted with the facts:

During the recent session of the Legislative Assembly an item was voted towards encouraging the importation of thoroughbred stock into the Territories. It was felt that little progress had been made by Northwest breeders of late years in the way of improving the quality of their cattle, and that public monies could be advantageously expended upon any scheme having such improvement in view.

The Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, working hand in hand with the Ontario government for the promotion of inter-provincial trade, devised a scheme some years ago whereby single heads of purebred stock could be shipped from Ontario points to the west on the co-operative plan. Orders for transportation of stock were solicited by that association, and as soon as a sufficient number of applications were on hand to make up a car load, a man was secured to gather the stock in Ontario and to accompany the shipment to the west and distribute the same at the various destinations. Unfortunately, this arrangement was not widely enough advertised and was almost unknown to western breeders; in any event, owing to shunting charges, the necessity of chartering the whole car for the farthest point, local rates on branch lines, etc., the expense was often, in spite of very liberal carload rates, almost prohibitive. The Department of Agriculture at Regina has now arranged to superintend the whole of the Territorial organization of this scheme, collect orders and arrange carload shipments of such stock for central points and, if possible, a trainload shipment for the Territories. In this manner it will be possible to make the most economical arrangements, and it is hoped to reduce the average cost of landing very materially.

In addition to undertaking the delivery of this stock in the west, it is proposed to pay a bonus to such importers sufficient to reduce the total cost of care and transportation to any point in the Territories to a uniform rate of \$5 per head. This will involve an average Government grant of probably \$10 to \$12 on each head of stock imported under departmental supervision. Parties availing themselves of this offer will have to make their own arrangements in the east, through friends or otherwise, regarding the purchase of their stock, which must be delivered at a convenient point on any C.P.R. line in Ontario.

DEATH OF LIEU. GOVERNOR

The death of Lieut. Governor Cameron at the present time seems to have cut off a useful life for the west. Mr. Cameron's natural vigor combined with his capabilities and interest in the west, were promising for the Territories, and those interested in their welfare built hopes on the succeeding years during which Mr. Cameron would hold office. His great interest in this country was manifested on his death bed by expressing his desire to be interviewed on his opinions of the west. It was only death that prevented the report, but he otherwise expressed his great faith in the

bright future which was in store for the North West Territories.

The people over whom he held office, for so short a time, were not bound to him nor separated from him on account of past party principles. Though Mr. Cameron had been a strong party man, it was not seen, during his stay here, in his dealings with those around him. He won his way swiftly to the hearts of the people by the interest he manifested in western affairs. He mingled freely with all business classes and took pains to grasp the truest possible conditions of the people.

While all regret his removal and mourn his loss, they are looking forward anxiously to the new appointment. It is hoped that whoever may be selected, the choice will fall on a man who in a great measure will have at heart the development of the west. Government often award positions to those most deserving of them from political points of view and not because of their ability to advance the interest of the people over whom they are placed. It will be a double disappointment to the Territories now if she should have placed over her only an "official" and not a practical man.

The Plebiscite Vote.

The following is the latest reports of the plebiscite on prohibition.

	Maj. for.	Maj. against.
Ontario	17,528	51,290
Quebec	17,840	13,715
New Brunswick	6,160	5,099
Prince Edward Is.	1,992	518
Manitoba	62,872	51,290
British Columbia	11,582	
N. W. Territories		

Majority for prohibition . . . 11,582.
The vote in our own surrounding district stood as follows:

	For.	Against.
Qu'Appelle Station	139	22
Fort Qu'Appelle	45	60
Indian Head	146	28
Goderich	10	2
St. Leon	13	28
Regina	220	76
Davin	12	18

Below are a few opinions on the vote by important persons and papers:

Against prohibition—

Hon. J. I. Tarte: "The people of Quebec thought prohibition was not a safe way to promote temperance and I so say. . . . All I ask of you is not to coerce the poor French people of Quebec."

Hon. Mr. Foster: "But after all it is said and done, Canada is not ripe for a national enactment of prohibition and never will be ripe as long as Quebec is Quebec."

Principal Grant—He does not think the majority given for prohibition will warrant the government in introducing a bill providing for a prohibitory law.

For prohibition—
J. H. Carson, Sec. Dominion Alliance—"The total result is by no means discouraging to prohibitionists."

Toronto Globe—With respect to the size of the vote, in general, the opinion must be that it is fairly satisfactory. . . . It looks as if the vote is entitled to be considered as a fair test of public opinion.

Rev. R. G. McBeth—"I never felt so proud of my native province as I do to-day. The liquor business in this western country is doomed and no amount of juggling with figures and talking about the vote polled can alter the will of the people in the matter."

Montreal Witness—Sir Wilfrid Laurier plainly promised that as the people ordered so the government would legislate. Government in this country is a majority. No government would scruple to rule by virtue of a far less majority than one of twenty thousand votes.

THE MAIL'S OPINION.
Toronto, Oct. 1.—The Ottawa correspondent of the Mail and Empire points out that in spite of the comparatively small majority for prohibition throughout the Dominion, the prohibitionists have carried over 140 constituencies, which would give them a majority of 60 to 70 in the commons. The Liberal government is, therefore, face to face with a serious crisis, and when the house meets every member whose constituency has decided for prohibition will be asked to voice the will of the electors he represents. The correspondent quoted a prominent Liberal as saying that there will be a score or more resignations if the question is pressed to an issue in parliament,

and the government will have to choose between a general election or a serious drain on its following. In view of these circumstances, this gentleman believes, next year will see a dissolution, at which the government will tell the electors to reconsider the whole question and to return members in accordance with the views they hold on the subject.

Charges of Crooked Work.

Minerve, Quebec: "It is a curious fact that while a large number of people abstained from voting everywhere, there were some polling districts where more votes were registered on the plebiscite than in any previous election. Does that not seem to give a certain likelihood to rumor concerning the almost publicly announced existence of a vast organization of telegraphs? The names of well known persons in Montreal, holding good positions in business, are mentioned as having voted as many as twenty-five times under false names."

Montreal Witness—"A second cause of the Quebec vote was the by no means negative position of the Liberal party throughout the province. Everywhere the local members had instructions to secure a negative vote. These instructions were given in the name of Tarte and Sir Wilfrid Laurier."

Voters were at an additional disadvantage from the fact that the government notices, affixed to the outside of the polling booths, were not as prominent as they should have been. The numbers of the polling places, too, were very easily removed, and in many cases the numbers had been blown down and not replaced, leaving voters to guess whether they were at the right poll or not. In some cases the polling places were in empty houses, and these being, in some cases, no distinguishing marks, many voters were unable to find them.

In some polls at the east end the ballots are said to have been printed only in French, to the consequent disadvantage of English-speaking voters.

LIEUT.-GOV. CAMERON.

A Review of the Life of the Late Lieut.-Governor Cameron.

The late Lieut.-Governor Cameron was in his 67th year when death ended a busy life. He was a loyal Canadian, by heart and by birth, being born in the County of Perth, Ont. By profession Mr. Cameron was a lawyer, practising in Goderich for a great number of years. He followed his father in being a strong Liberal, and while only a young man was elected a member of the Dominion House at the inauguration of Confederation. He held a seat in this House almost continuously from that time. In June of this year he was appointed to the high position which he held at the time of his death—the Lieut.-Governorship of the North-West Territories.

On Dominion Day he reached Regina, and from his arrival he rapidly became acquainted with the people, his sociability making friends with all he came in contact with. During his short term of office he made two or three public addresses, which secured for him a warm place in the affections of the people.

After opening the Assembly in August, he secured leave to rest for a time in Ontario because of his health, which had troubled him for some time. On Sept. 7th he left the Territories, and though those most familiar with him were very anxious about his condition, the people as a whole expected to see him back soon restored to health. When word was received at Regina Monday that he had passed away in the morning, it was at first disbelieved. His death resulted from a severe cold which developed to pneumonia two days before he died. He had only reached his son-in-law's in London.

The remains were sent to Goderich on the 27th and the funeral took place on the 28th.

All through his life he had been a hard worker, a strong politician, a clever lawyer and a staunch churchman. In political fights, with things equal, he was always the victor. Before the court he was an exceptional pleader and won many notable cases. At home and amongst his acquaintances he was a loved and fond father and a desired companion.

His sudden death leaves the position which he filled for such a short time, and from which a development of the west would have resulted, again vacant. The name of Senator Dandurand, of Montreal, is mentioned as likely to be appointed in Mr. Cameron's place.

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COAL & . .
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AGENTS. . .

Yard Full of Stock of Every Kind of BUILDING MATERIAL. Agents for the Dominion Building & Loan Association, Toronto, Ont.

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C. FETHERSTONHAUGH,
LIVERY STABLES

QU'APPELLE STATION and FORT QU'APPELLE

Daily Stage Between Fort Qu'Appelle and Qu'Appelle Station.

First Class Rigs and Horses. Careful Drivers. Stage leaves Qu'Appelle Station at 8 a.m., and the Fort at 2:30.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD,
House, Sign and Carriage Painter.
Graining, Glazing, Paper Hanging and Kalsomining.
ALL WORK PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
QU'APPELLE STATION and INDIAN HEAD

J. B. ROBINSON,
Contractor & Builder
Estimates given and all work promptly attended to.

WEEK'S NEWS IN BRIEF

Tuesday, Oct. 4.

A heavy fall of snow is reported at Birtle.

Typical fever is prevalent at Ottawa.

The Quebec conference is making good progress.

Lord Herchell was banqueted by the bar of Montreal.

Two U. S. warships have been ordered from Manila to China.

A lottery company has been inaugurated at Montreal.

Prospectors on Peace River have failed to find pay dirt.

Barbadoes will require \$20,000 for immediate relief of distress.

An insane woman burned her four children to death at St. Severin, Que.

Canadian cigar makers are asking for higher duties on imported cigars.

The Chinese crisis may result in the occupation of Peking by the powers.

Latest prohibitive returns make the total majority for prohibition 11,636.

Henry George Jr. declines nomination for governor of New York.

A clearing house has been established at Vancouver.

Montreal customs receipts increased \$754,000 during the past three months.

A Tennessee vendetta resulted in the killing of five men.

The rules regarding foreign decorations do not apply to papal medals.

A new reduction works is being built at Norman, B. C.

Matthew Quay, U. S. senator, is charged with misusing state funds.

The Free Press' London correspondent reports intensely hot weather in September.

Hon. Mr. Sifton says no charges against Yukon officials have reached his department.

Water change of instruction for the U. S. army will be established in the Middle States.

Alphonse Leclerc was murdered on the Tomin trail by Xavier Lauson, and the murderer was killed by his companions.

The British foreign office discredits reports of the death of the Emperor of China.

It is rumored that Senator Dandurand will be appointed lieutenant-governor of the Territories.

Sir William Van Horne arrived in Winnipeg on Monday, en route to the Pacific coast.

Yukon miners at Ottawa are asking for a reimbursement of the royalty on gold.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery company, of London, are visiting Quebec city.

A fight between Indians and U. S. troops is expected at Logan Lake, Minn.

Monday, Oct. 3.

The Manitoba and Northwestern railway has been purchased by Toronto capitalists.

Conflicting reports are current of the death of the Emperor of China.

A serious anti-ritualistic agitation is in progress in England.

Lawson, an actor, charged with murder at London, Ont., was acquitted.

Attacks of the British legation at Peking were attacked by a Chinese mob.

Agulnaldo says the United States should adhere to the Monroe doctrine in dealing with the Philippines.

One McKay was shot by a young man named Kelly at Point Douglas.

Further reports of destructive forest fires come from Wisconsin and Colorado.

Colorado Springs, Colo., is partially buried.

The C. P. R. will establish a steamship line between Vancouver and Vladivostok.

Rich gold discoveries are reported from Bear Lake, B. C.

Navigation of the Yukon has closed.

The work of the Victorian nurses at Dawson is highly commended by Colonel Evans.

Kwang Hui will be succeeded by Prince Yu as Emperor of China.

Mr. Collingwood's successor will inspect the Great West line railway.

Arrangements for a peace congress, based upon the Carr's proposals are in progress.

Constable Lock, N. W. M. P., who shot Moore near Yorkton, was examined by the coroner's jury.

Saturday night's storm was general throughout Manitoba.

Snow is reported at Bolesvoin and Belovain.

It is reported that Col. Picquet is seriously ill.

General Kitchener reached Fushoda just in time to save Major Marchand from hostile natives.

Friday, Sept. 30.

The Queen of Denmark is dead.

The schooner *Opelia* foundered off Cape Flattery.

Sir William Van Horne is en route to Manitoba.

The powers have served an ultimatum on Turkey regarding Crete.

William Kingsford, Canada's most distinguished historian, is dead.

Robert Moore, shot by a policeman near Yorkton, Assn., is dead.

Lieut. Governor Cameron's funeral took place on Wednesday at Goderich.

Count Teletoff reports that the Doukhobors will make good settlers for Canada.

The result of the plebiscite is a majority of 10,000 to 20,000 in favor of prohibition.

Forest fires are raging in Wisconsin—five towns destroyed and five children burned to death.

A report is current in France that Germany has sent an ultimatum growing out of the Dreyfus case.

No public business can be transacted in the Territories until a successor to the deceased lieutenant governor is appointed.

Thursday, September 29.

An unknown man suicided near Stone-wall.

Destructive forest fires are raging in Colorado.

Many fatal cases of yellow fever are reported in Kentucky.

The Queen of Denmark is in a precarious condition.

The principal business block in Tre-borne was destroyed by fire.

C. P. R. earnings for eight months of 1898 increased \$181,433.

Rich hydraulic gold fields have been discovered on Dease River.

Five persons were killed in a collision on the Intercolonial railway.

Hon. Thomas F. Ryan, ex-U. S. ambassador to London, is dead.

An English syndicate is arranging to buy several Montreal breweries.

Alvin D. Crane is nominated for governor of the Democrats of New York.

General Kitchener hoisted the Egyptian flag at Fushoda—not the British flag.

United States troops have been ordered to Leech Lake, Minn., to quell an Indian revolt.

Ontario license holders issued a circular appealing to anti-prohibitionists to vote.

Middletown, the bigamist, was sentenced at Woodstock, Ont., to seven years imprisonment.

TRADE OF CANADA

SHIPMENT OF COTTON GOODS TO EGYPT.

A New Outlet for Canadian Industry—Wheat Beginning to Move—High Prices Maintained.

New York, Sept. 30.—Dun's Canadian reports show no important change in the condition of business, although on the whole there is evidence of some increase. Thus at St. John business is somewhat improved with retail trade fairly active, though collections are not very good and lumber shipments are very moderate with prices low. Retail trade at Halifax was especially encouraged by the exhibition week in dry goods and the fish market advanced in price though the catch is small, but wholesale trade varies but little and business throughout the province is not very brisk. Trade conditions at Quebec continue good with fair collections and money plentiful, 6 per cent ruling for commercial paper. Fall trade at Montreal is satisfactory with good collections and no change in money as yet, though call rates are expected to advance Monday. Trade keeps up remarkably well at Toronto and sorting up orders have been good and cash sales are increasing in nearly all lines. Trade is steadily improving at Hamilton with a disposition to extend in most lines and prices are fair for fruits and other products. Winnipeg reports fair wholesale and retail trade with very little grain yet marketed, farmers holding for higher prices. At Victoria retail trade in clothing and men's furnishings is not active. September trade is satisfactory at Vancouver with collections fairly good.

New York, Sept. 30.—Trade reports and failure statistics go to confirm the current reports of active business in Canada, says Bradstreet's Review. Toronto reports fall trade active and Canadian mills fully employed. Shipments of Canadian cotton goods to Egypt are a feature of the week. Wheat receipts are more liberal, but prices are still above an export basis and less tendency to accept maximum estimates of Manitoba yield is reported. Stormy weather has interfered with business in the maritime provinces. Newfoundland fishery returns are unsatisfactory and the lumber trade in New Brunswick shows little improvement. At Victoria and Vancouver trade is active and prices of hay are higher partly because of the short California crop.

Failures in the Dominion of Canada for the nine months number 1,091, with aggregate liabilities of \$7,592,510, a decrease of 26 per cent in number and 29 per cent in liabilities involved for any year for at least ten years past.

Agulnaldo's Sarcasm.

Manila, Oct. 1.—There is considerable comment here upon Agulnaldo's speech in Malolos on Thursday. During the course of his remarks Agulnaldo said, "Our friends, the Americans, came for the purpose of demonstrating the generosity and grandeur of their government, and to assist in releasing the people from slavery without annexing the islands, thus setting a good example. We now understand and appreciate the famous Monroe doctrine of 'America for Americans,' and justice demands that they add, 'the Philippines for the Philippines.'"

Tricolor Insulted.

London, Oct. 1.—Vanity Fair's correspondent with the Nile expedition writes that General Kitchener says that a French flag was sent to the Khalifa at Omdurman, but it appears, its reception was not undignified. The Dervish leader gave it to his Arab slave, who used it for cleansing himself before prayers.

Locke was Justified.

Yorkton, Oct. 1.—The corner's jury unanimously found that "Constable Robert Locke did, of inevitable necessity and justifiably, kill and slay Robert Moore, while endeavoring to execute a warrant for his arrest," and censured Locke for refraining from executing the warrant on the previous evening when there had been an opportunity to make the arrest. Locke had accompanied Moore into his house the previous evening on Moore's expressing his willingness to accompany the police, and Moore had accompanied him to the door again and then locked himself in.

Will Meet in Indianapolis.

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—Next meeting of the American Health association will be held in Minneapolis, Minn. This was decided today by the executive. Papers were read on plumbers, disinfectants and leprosy. One report presented showed that several railroads were going to adopt sanitary cars as requested by a committee of the association.

A Deadlock.

Regina, N. W. T., Sept. 29.—The secretary of state has decided that under the existing law an administrator cannot act when there is no lieutenant-governor. Neither the Northwest Territories' act nor the British North America act provides for such an emergency as the death of a lieutenant-governor. It will be remembered that Mr. Mackintosh, though living in British Columbia, was induced to remain lieutenant governor in order that Judge Richardson could act as administrator. The Territories, therefore, are now without either a lieutenant-governor or an administrator, and all communications are taken charge of unopposed by the Territorial secretary, Mr. Ross. Of course the legislature cannot be dissolved nor consequently can the elections take place until a new lieutenant-governor is appointed. It is believed, however, that to avoid such a great inconvenience and the dead-lock that must result from delay, the appointment will be made with all possible dispatch.

WHEN LOVELY MAIDEN STROOPS TO FOLLY



CHAPTER II.

The news of the great robbery filled all the papers the next morning, causing intense excitement, used as a great city like New York is to daring crimes committed while the populace slept.

The cleverness and boldness of the affair proved that it had been executed by a shrewd man of unusual ability.

An insurance company had been the victim.

"The man must have known the interior of the building well, also the affairs and movements of the company, to judge so accurately the best time to ply his calling," so said the police.

A large fire had taken place up-town some weeks before. The firm had been insured with this company. The amount of money involved was a large one—two hundred thousand dollars in cash was to have been paid to the firm's representative the following morning. The money had been placed carefully in the safe, the combination set, the gas turned up to its usual height, and the office locked in the ordinary manner.

The night-watch and private patrol had made their rounds, as was their custom, carefully scrutinizing the interior of the office, of which they had a clear, unobstructed view as they passed. Nothing of an unusual or suspicious nature was observed.

At exactly ten minutes to midnight the alarm from the safe, which was connected by wire with the main office, commenced ringing violently.

Three of the best men from the nearest precinct were instantly dispatched to the scene of the robbery. As they neared the corner, they observed a man slip quickly into a dark doorway across the street. By the time they gained the building, the man had reached the fourth floor. They pursued, capturing in his gallery Andrew Carr, the photographer, who kept the place.

All the money, carefully labeled, together with other papers of the insurance company, was found hidden away behind a pile of rubbish, proving beyond a doubt that they had captured the right man.

The papers spoke pityingly of the beautiful young girl left alone in the world, who was so frantic over the terrible disgrace which had fallen upon the father whom she declared to be innocent, as she would yet succeed in proving. Her life would be given up to it. She would never rest until the real criminal was brought to justice, and her poor, hapless father vindicated.

So many people were drawn to the gallery by the papers' description of the rare beauty of the girl—they remembered seeing a picture of her in the papers once representing Spring—that the landlord, who had intended to evict them, suggested to her it might be as well to keep the place herself, as her father would have great need of the money to engage a lawyer to defend him. The trial would be apt to be a fierce one, for the young district attorney who had lately been elected to office was a man who waged bitter war against the criminal classes.

"I will see this man," cried Jessy Carr, "and if he has any mercy in his soul, I will plead with him to show it to my poor father. If he is young, he can not be so cruel of heart as the people are all telling me," she said, wringing her hands together. "I will lose no time in going to him in my father's behalf."

The girl put this resolution into execution at once.

The business of the day had not yet begun in the district attorney's office. The desk which held important documents—that meant life or liberty, joy or disaster to many a trembling wretch who was pacing anxiously up and down the narrow confines of the dark cells below—was carefully locked.

The shades had been raised to the top of the window by the clerk, who was busily engaged in dusting the books, stopping at momentary intervals to say to the stereotyped inquiry of the people who put their heads in at the door asking for the district attorney, that "Mr. Van Driscoll would not be at the office until nine o'clock."

He sat down in an office-chair by the window to enjoy a few moments with the morning paper before the day's hurry and bustle began, being deeply interested in the great insurance robbery, when the door opened again. He looked up with a muttered imprecation at being thus interrupted at the point of the most absorbing interest, when he beheld standing before him a young girl, plainly dressed, but with a face so fair, despite its intense pallor, that it startled the susceptible young clerk.

A sweet, clear voice said:—

"If you are the district attorney, will you please spare me a few moments?"

"Mr. Van Driscoll will be in very shortly," he answered. "Will you step into his private office and wait?"

The young lady followed him into the inner office, taking the seat he placed for her. He could see that she was highly nervous. The voice which thanked him had a suspicion of a sob, bravely kept back, in it.

"Would you like to look over the morning paper, miss?" he asked.

The young girl drew back with a look very like terror in her large blue eyes.

"No, no; please do not leave me," she replied, faintly. "I—I have seen it."

He bowed, taking the "Herald" with him into the outer office, and as he drew the door to after him, leaving it slightly ajar, he could not help but wonder who the district attorney's early visitor was, and what her business with him could be.

He had not long to ponder over the matter, for the door soon opened, and Mr. Van Driscoll, an old gentleman, who had held the same position that he now occupied, entered the office.

They were discussing the all-absorbing topic of the great insurance robbery.

"It will be a great trial," remarked one of the gentlemen. "I fancy the sympathy of the people will be with the photographer, on account of—"

"I do not see why it should be," interrupted James Van Driscoll, impatiently. "The evidence against the man is, to my mind, conclusive. He was reduced to desperate straits; he had every means of watching the operations of the insurance company across the way; he knew the habits of its officers; he learned in some way of the large amount of money to be paid out, and laid his plans most cleverly to capture it; he was caught red-handed in the act, as it were, the money and papers being found in his possession. Why should he not be convicted, I should like to know? This waste of pity on criminals is abominable. I shall do my utmost to insure the man the full penalty of the law."

"I do not doubt it," laughed one of his companions, carelessly. "Your antagonism toward the criminal classes, in hunting them down and driving them out of the metropolis, is to your credit, I suppose. When I was district attorney in this old office, I was too easy with them."

"I shall make up for it," said James Van Driscoll, thoughtfully. "I will suppress these people as far as lies in my power—cut short their career by having them put where they can do no more harm, for the good of the community and themselves as well."

"A long sentence would seem rather hard in this case," observed the other, "for, as I understand it, the old gentleman bore an excellent reputation."

"The taint in the blood has simply broken out. That is the explanation of it. I shall expect to prove some of his ancestors were criminals, as his children would certainly turn out. 'What is bred in the bone must come out of the flesh.' Criminals should never be let off with light sentences, to come back to their old haunts, take up their old lives again, and, worst of all, bring children into the world that will be a future curse and menace to the peace of the community. No, no! The sympathy of the public would be wasted upon this photographer, who has, upon the evidence already secured, proven himself to be such a consummate rascal. Well, Clarkson?" he said to the clerk, who had approached and awaited an opportunity to speak with him.

"A young lady wishes to see you, sir, when you are disengaged," he said.

"What lady?" asked James Van Driscoll.

"Who is she—what name?"

"She did not give any, sir. She says her business is very urgent, so I showed her into your private office."

"Is she some one soliciting for charities, or a book-agent, or anything like that, do you think?"

"I should say not, sir," was the reply.

"She is very dignified, tall, and very fair."

The young district attorney's face flushed; the hard, practical expression died out of his eyes; an eager smile crept quickly up to the grave mouth the dark mustache half concealed.

"It must be Gertrude—Miss Hamilton," he muttered. "Say that I will be there in one moment, he added, aloud, turning to excuse himself to his two friends.

They looked after him with an amused smile. Low as the muttered words in the fore part of the sentence had been uttered, they had caught them.

"Our friend Van Driscoll has succumbed to the inevitable at last, I hear, remarked one of the gentlemen. "He who could never be induced to look at a woman, or accompany any of his friends home to dinner, lest there might be daughters or sisters in the background, is in love."

"I thought so," remarked his companion. "I have met him several times of late driving through Central Park with John Hamilton's handsome daughter, and the rage expression on his face told its own story. I said to myself, 'It will be a most suitable match. Both have money, and they are in love with each other. In addition to that, he has ambition that any woman will be proud of in the years to come; for it will never let him rest until he is governor, and, indeed, for that matter, I should not be at all surprised to see him reach any higher. Governor's position, for instance. He is brainy enough, and a great favorite with the people.'"

"With the exception of the criminal classes," laughed the first speaker.

"Yes; he terrorizes them. He has a veritable mania for hunting them down and bringing them to justice. The papers—who usually speak ill of every one—can find nothing against him, and seem to be unanimous in the opinion that he is the best district attorney New York City ever had. Quite a rub on you and I, eh?"

"The opinion of the press be—"

retorted his companion. "If they can not make a machine of you—running you as they like—they take it out of you in giving you a mean dig whenever the opportunity occurs, especially if you are popular with the people. Bah! the papers be—"

I repeat, I don't care a rap for 'em! You get in them the sentiments of one envious man, not the opinion of the people; every politician knows that."

Meanwhile, James Van Driscoll had laid aside his straw hat, and after a few moments' pause, which had been actually necessary to give his clerk instructions on an important matter, he hurried toward his private office.

The door was ajar, but as he pushed it open, and his quick, keen glance fell upon its occupant—a stranger—a look of disappointment crept into his gray eyes.

It was but momentary, however. In that quick glance he observed what his clerk had noticed—the young lady was deeply agitated, and although her face was pale as death, she was exceedingly beautiful.

She was standing, probably having arisen at his approach.

"You wished to see me?" he said, courteously, adding: "Be seated, please, and tell me what I can do for you."

"Oh, sir!" cried the young lady, falling on her knees at his feet, "you could do so much for me if you would. I—I heard all you said in the other room. I could not help hearing, and—and I fear my coming will be all in vain. I have come to plead with you on my knees for one whom I love—plead with you—ay, pray to you to show him mercy, for his fate rests in your hands, they say!"

"Will you tell me of whom you speak? I do not understand," said Mr. Van Driscoll.

WHEN LOVELY MAIDEN STROOPS TO FOLLY



CHAPTER II.

The news of the great robbery filled all the papers the next morning, causing intense excitement, used as a great city like New York is to daring crimes committed while the populace slept.

The cleverness and boldness of the affair proved that it had been executed by a shrewd man of unusual ability.

An insurance company had been the victim.

"The man must have known the interior of the building well, also the affairs and movements of the company, to judge so accurately the best time to ply his calling," so said the police.

A large fire had taken place up-town some weeks before. The firm had been insured with this company. The amount of money involved was a large one—two hundred thousand dollars in cash was to have been paid to the firm's representative the following morning. The money had been placed carefully in the safe, the combination set, the gas turned up to its usual height, and the office locked in the ordinary manner.

The night-watch and private patrol had made their rounds, as was their custom, carefully scrutinizing the interior of the office, of which they had a clear, unobstructed view as they passed. Nothing of an unusual or suspicious nature was observed.

At exactly ten minutes to midnight the alarm from the safe, which was connected by wire with the main office, commenced ringing violently.

Three of the best men from the nearest precinct were instantly dispatched to the scene of the robbery. As they neared the corner, they observed a man slip quickly into a dark doorway across the street. By the time they gained the building, the man had reached the fourth floor. They pursued, capturing in his gallery Andrew Carr, the photographer, who kept the place.

All the money, carefully labeled, together with other papers of the insurance company, was found hidden away behind a pile of rubbish, proving beyond a doubt that they had captured the right man.

The papers spoke pityingly of the beautiful young girl left alone in the world, who was so frantic over the terrible disgrace which had fallen upon the father whom she declared to be innocent, as she would yet succeed in proving. Her life would be given up to it. She would never rest until the real criminal was brought to justice, and her poor, hapless father vindicated.

So many people were drawn to the gallery by the papers' description of the rare beauty of the girl—they remembered seeing a picture of her in the papers once representing Spring—that the landlord, who had intended to evict them, suggested to her it might be as well to keep the place herself, as her father would have great need of the money to engage a lawyer to defend him. The trial would be apt to be a fierce one, for the young district attorney who had lately been elected to office was a man who waged bitter war against the criminal classes.

"I will see this man," cried Jessy Carr, "and if he has any mercy in his soul, I will plead with him to show it to my poor father. If he is young, he can not be so cruel of heart as the people are all telling me," she said, wringing her hands together. "I will lose no time in going to him in my father's behalf."

The girl put this resolution into execution at once.

The business of the day had not yet begun in the district attorney's office. The desk which held important documents—that meant life or liberty, joy or disaster to many a trembling wretch who was pacing anxiously up and down the narrow confines of the dark cells below—was carefully locked.

The shades had been raised to the top of the window by the clerk, who was busily engaged in dusting the books, stopping at momentary intervals to say to the stereotyped inquiry of the people who put their heads in at the door asking for the district attorney, that "Mr. Van Driscoll would not be at the office until nine o'clock."

He sat down in an office-chair by the window to enjoy a few moments with the morning paper before the day's hurry and bustle began, being deeply interested in the great insurance robbery, when the door opened again. He looked up with a muttered imprecation at being thus interrupted at the point of the most absorbing interest, when he beheld standing before him a young girl, plainly dressed, but with a face so fair, despite its intense pallor, that it startled the susceptible young clerk.

A sweet, clear voice said:—

"If you are the district attorney, will you please spare me a few moments?"

"Mr. Van Driscoll will be in very shortly," he answered. "Will you step into his private office and wait?"

The young lady followed him into the inner office, taking the seat he placed for her. He could see that she was highly nervous. The voice which thanked him had a suspicion of a sob, bravely kept back, in it.

"Would you like to look over the morning paper, miss?" he asked.

The young girl drew back with a look very like terror in her large blue eyes.

QU'APPELLE PROGRESS.

QU'APPELLE, N. W. T.

SAVED.

Sunlight from the sky was fading on a prairie far out west. And the train was swiftly gliding at the engineer's behest. Passengers were calmly seated—reading, thinking, talking, some. One old lady in the corner gently masticated gum. Toward their destination speeding, what thought of peril? On the platform stood a brakeman caroling an evening hymn.

With a jar the engine slackened, slackened all the lengthy train. And they heard the sound of voices using words that were profane. Then the coach door quickly opened and a man with lawless face, followed by a score of others, shouted, "Each man keep his place!" "Hold your hands up or we'll shoot you!" From her mandible the gum of the sweet and ancient lady fell and every mouth was dumb.

There were traces of refinement on the robber chieftain's face. In his tone a touch of culture, in his walk a certain grace. Eastern thought and modes of living he had known in bygone years. Gentle once, but now an outlaw, for the swag he quickly seizes. They detected the quaking travelers, robbed the grand dance of her gum. Have the passengers no spirit? Will they all to fear succumb?

At the cars stood a fellow with a wild and menacing eye. And his hair was long and waving. He, too, had his hands on high. But his lips with words seemed struggling, put up thoughts within him burned. Then at last his voice found utterance, and all faces on him turned. He, too, came quickly—oh, it was a fearful sight. As the brave young man recited "Curfew Must Not Ring Tonight!"

Memories of "social evenings" o'er the robber quickly surged. And his face with pain was seething like a man who's hotly scoured. "Drop your booty! To the prairie!" cried the chief in deep tone. In a minute all the travelers with each other were gone. Then they begged the brave reciter who had put the thieves to flight, And to them those words are precious, "Curfew Must Not Ring Tonight!"

—Bea.

Practical, but Cold Blooded. I have a friend here in town, a young business woman, whose common sense is enough to make one's blood run cold at times. I went to see her new flat a few days ago, and I was delighted with a cushioned divan in one corner of her sitting room. It was, as many divans that belong to young business women are, a box with a hinged lid, but as it had handles on it and was bound with iron bands and was altogether so much stronger and more desirable than divan boxes usually are, I asked her where she bought it.

"I didn't buy it," said she. "It was given to me. You know the woman where I boarded last year came into a lot of money through the death of her grandfather. The old gentleman died in Florida, and the remains were sent here. They were in a mahogany coffin, and the coffin—well—and she kicked the divan with her heels—the coffin was in this. I didn't see any reason for letting the box go to waste, and it makes a lovely couch. Don't you think so?"

And of course it does, but then—after all, it's well to be practical like that.—Washington Post.

The first mention made of the use of coal as a fuel is in the records of the abbey of Peterborough in the year 850 A. D. where is found an entry for 12 cartloads of "fossil fuel."

THE ROYAL BOX.

The sultan possesses no crown, coronation being unknown in Turkey. Kaiser Wilhelm has been camping out for a week under a tent on the island of Heligoland. He took three carloads of baggage with him.

Carmen Sylva is not the only royal poetess. The empress of Japan also cultivates the muse and has dedicated a volume of poems to her husband.

The young queen of the Netherlands will formally assume the reigns of government at 6:30 p. m. on Aug. 31, that being the hour of her birth.

The task to which the Spanish cabinet is now addressing itself is to cry "Enough!" loud enough for Americans to hear it, but low enough so that it cannot be heard in Spain.—Des Moines Leader.

When Commodore Schlegel called for three cheers for "the men behind the guns," the officers of the fleet which had wiped out the power of the Spanish navy under Cervera gave that tribute with a will. The men who commanded cheered the men who did the fighting. It was the democracy of heroism.—Boston Post.

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RANGE OF THE HONEYBEE.

How the Distance Traveled by the Bee Can Be Determined.

The range of the honeybee is but little understood by the masses, many supposing that bees go for miles in quest of nectar, while others think that they go only a short distance. It may be curious to many to understand how any one can tell how far the bees may fly, but this is simple when understood. Years ago, when the Italian bees were first introduced in the United States, these bees having marks different from the common bees already here, they were easily distinguished, and after any beekeeper had obtained the Italian bees they could be observed and their range easily noticed. If bloom is plentiful close where bees are located, they will not go very far, perhaps a mile in range, but if bloom is scarce they may go five miles. Usually about three miles is as far as they may go profitably.

Bees have been known to go as far as eight miles in a straight line, crossing a body of water that distance to land. It is wonderful how the little honeybee can go so far from its home and ever find its way back to its own particular hive. If while the little bee is out of its home or hive the hive should be moved some 10 or 20 feet, according to the surroundings, when it came back to where its home was first located it would be hopelessly lost. If its home was in an open space, with no other objects close, it might find its way home, but even should the hive be moved only a few feet many of the bees would get lost. So to move a hive, if done in the winter time, it would be all right, but if in the summer time it should be done after dark or when the bees are not flying, and even then the bees should be stirred up some and smoke blown in at the hive entrance and a board or some object placed in front of the hive so that the bees in coming out may mark their new location. Bees no doubt are guided by sight and also sense of smell. They are attracted by the color of bloom, as if they are at work on a certain kind of bloom they are not likely to leave that particular kind of bloom for any other as long as they can find that kind. Again, bees are often attracted to sweets by their sense of smell, for they will go after sweets even if in the dark, if close. However, any kind of sweets may be placed in glass in plain sight, but if covered so as not to emit any small the bees will take no notice of it.—Exchange.

WHY HE DIDN'T BID UP.

The Plight of a Man Who Had a Weakness For Auction Sales.

There was a red flag out in front of a farmhouse up in the Swift river region in Oxford the other day when Burns was driving past the place. He can never get by an auction sale. There is something about a bargain at vendue that strikes him just where he lives. So Burns hitched his horse and stopped on the outskirts of the crowd. He remembered that at the last auction he attended he bought two good augers and an ox yoke, and this time he steeled himself lest he might commit similar extravagance. In fact, he concluded that he wouldn't bid at all.

But when the crowd got well waked up over a Jersey heifer Burns chipped in a bid or two and finally got to going hard against a red whiskered man who carried a whip in his left hand and expectorated violently after every bid.

As the contest waxed somewhat energetic Burns reached for his pocketbook. His fingers ran down and down into his trousers pocket until they slid into a good big hole. The pocketbook was gone. You who have found holes in your pockets where wallets ought to be can, in some measure, appreciate Burns' feelings.

He stopped bidding, and while the red whiskered man, still expectorating, was paying down an installment on the heifer Burns pushed forward through the crowd and got the auctioneer's ear. That functionary listened intently. Then he arose erect once more and in his professional drone commenced:

"This gentleman informs me that he has lost a pocketbook containing the sum of \$200. He offers the sum of \$10 for its return. Now—"

"I'll give \$20," broke in a voice in the corner.

"Thirty," cried another.

"Thirty-five," came in determined tones from the red whiskered man.

"That was beyond what I could afford," says Burns, "and so I came away and left them bidding on it."—Lewiston Journal.

Methods of Sienkiewicz.

To write such books as Sienkiewicz does without copying or correcting, to create works like the trilogy and "Quo Vadis" by a series of efforts, each of which gives a finished part, and each part being a seamless and flawless continuation of the preceding, till the last, together with all the others, forms a complete, unbroken whole, is perhaps the most amazing tour de force in literary experience. Sienkiewicz employs no man or woman to help him. He makes all literary researches himself, visits and studies the places which he needs to see and when writing in Switzerland, Italy, France or other countries takes with him all the books he requires and shuts himself in with them during working hours, which for him are from 8 or 9 till lunch at 1 o'clock and then a couple of hours later on. He never writes after dinner in the evening and has so ordered his "works and days" that he needs no assistance.—Jeremiah Curtin in Century.

VIGOROUS OLD AGE.

MR. WM. ELLIOTT TELLS HOW TO OBTAIN IT.

He Has Been Subject to Fainting Spells and Cramps—Was Gradually Growing Weaker and Weaker.

From the Echo, Plattville, Ont.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have attained a most enviable reputation in this community. Probably no other medicine has had such a large and increasing sale here. The reason is that this medicine cures. Old and young alike are benefited by its use. Recently we printed an account of a remarkable cure of a well known lady of this place through the agency of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and since publishing that we have heard of another similar case. Mr. Wm. Elliott, a farmer living near Bright, is a well known figure there. Although an old man he almost daily walks to the village, a distance of nearly a mile, for his mail. Many years ago he came from Scotland to the farm on which he now lives and cleared it of forest. In conversation with him, he related to an Echo reporter the following: "I am 78 years of age and strong and healthy for an old man. Mine has been a vigorous constitution and up till six years ago I hardly knew what it was to have a day's illness. But then my health began to fail. I became subject to cramps in the stomach. I was treated by doctors, but received no benefit. I gradually grew weaker and as I was past the three score and ten I thought my time had come. Next I took fainting fits and often I would have to be carried back to the house entirely helpless. The doctors said my trouble was general weakness due to old age and advised me to carry some stimulant with me to use when I felt a faintness coming on, but this I refused to do. I had read in the papers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and thought they would be specially adapted to my case. I tried one box but they did not seem to help me. In fact I thought I felt worse. I decided to continue them, however, and after taking four boxes there was a marked improvement. My strength returned and I was no longer troubled with fainting spells. In six months time with this treatment I gained fifteen pounds, taking in all eight boxes of the Pills. Today I am a well man and I owe my complete recovery to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

These pills cure not by purging the system as do ordinary medicines, but by enriching the blood and strengthening the nerves. They cure rheumatism, sciatica, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, heart troubles, erysipelas and all forms of weakness. Ladies will find them an unrivaled medicine for all ailments peculiar to the sex; restoring health and vigor, and bringing a rosy glow to pale and sallow cheeks. There is no other medicine "just as good."

See that the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, is on every package you buy. If your dealer does not have them, they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, New York.

It Looked Suspicious.

They were out driving in the mellow twilight, and their engagement was yet in its infancy.

"Darling," he said, "you are sure that I am the first and only man whose lips have ever come in contact with yours?"

"Of course I am, dearest," she replied.

"You do not doubt my word, do you?"

"No, no, sweetheart," he answered. "I love you too devotedly for that. But when I put my arm around you a moment ago and you made a grab for the lines I could not help thinking you possessed wonderful intuition."—Chicago News.

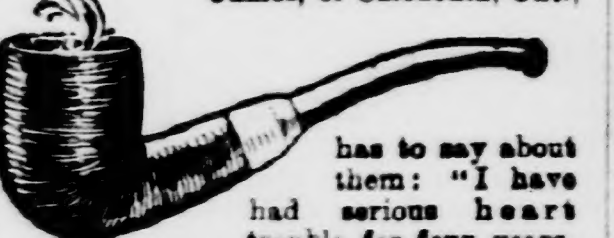
Two Blind Chaplains.

It is a coincidence that both the senate and house at Washington have blind chaplains. Milburn of the senate is considered the more distinguished, but Couden of the House is spoken of as the more eloquent. Couden is a man powerful in argument and a friend of the Woman's Christian Temperance union.

TOBACCO HEART.

HAVE you been smoking a good deal lately and feel an occasional twinge of pain round your heart? Are you short of breath, nervous, unrefreshed, sensation of pins and needles going through your arm and fingers? Better take a box or two of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and get better before things become too serious. Here's what Mr. John James, of Caledonia, Ont., has to say about them: "I have had serious heart trouble for four years, caused by excessive use of tobacco. At times my heart would beat very rapidly and then seemed to stop beating only to commence again with unnatural rapidity. This unhealthy action of my heart caused shortness of breath, weakness and debility. I tried many medicines and spent a great deal of money but could not get any help. Last November, however, I read of a man, afflicted like myself, being cured by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I went to Roper's drug store and bought a box. When I had finished taking it I was so much better I bought another box and this completed the cure. My heart has not bothered me since, and I strongly recommend all sufferers from heart and nerve trouble, caused by excessive use of tobacco, to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a fair and faithful trial." Price 50c. a box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, all druggists. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

LAXA-LIVER PILLS cure Constipation, Biliousness and Dyspepsia. Price 25c.



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LAXA-LIVER PILLS cure Constipation, Biliousness and Dyspepsia. Price 25c.

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Nothing did Mr. R. E. Pitt any good until he got Doan's Kidney Pills.

Throughout the County of Leeds and the Town of Brockville there is no medicine spoken so highly of for all kinds of Kidney Diseases as Doan's Kidney Pills. As Canada's pioneer kidney pill, introduced by Mr. James Doan, of Kingsville, Ont., in 1885, they stand to-day far superior to all the imitations and substitutes that have been offered the public in their stead.

Mr. R. E. Pitt, the well-known contractor and builder, voices these sentiments when he says, "I have had kidney trouble for years. I had tried numerous remedies without much relief, and had given up my back as gone for good, but since using Doan's Kidney Pills the result has been marvellous! The pain is all gone. I feel like a new man, and can highly testify to the virtues of Doan's Kidney Pills."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or 3 boxes for \$1.25. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Rations.

"Isn't he a man of rather luxurious tastes?" said one girl.

"Yes, I'm afraid he will never make a soldier," answered the other.

"I'm sure he wouldn't quail at the enemy's fire."

"No, indeed. But I don't believe he could face salt pork as calmly as he could saltpeter."—Washington Star.

GLEANINGS.

W. H. Hudson, author of "Birds In London," estimates the cat population of that city to be 750,000.

Under the laws of China the man who loses his temper in a discussion is sent to jail for five days to cool down.

The people of India are the most prone to litigation of any on the globe. There are 1,500,000 lawsuits every year.

Agriculture in Italy employs 3,000,000 women.

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THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP COV.

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